



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

sion. The truth is that Tangier was not, on his own showing, worth the keeping. The naval strategy of William III and of Marlborough is justly appreciated and clearly expounded; the real bearing of the Spanish succession question for England is recognized, while the story of the capture of Gibraltar is excellently told. The reason for this improvement in the writer's work is clear. He has reached a period in which England actually had a Mediterranean policy, and in which her acts in the Mediterranean actually had a significance for the future. He has also reached a period in which he no longer needs to trust to conjecture, but can build upon admitted facts.

R. C. H. CATTERALL.

The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898. Edited by EMMA HELEN BLAIR and JAMES A. ROBERTSON. Vol. XIV, 1605-1609. Vol. XV, 1609. (Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company. 1904. Pp. 341, 331.)

WE get, in Volume XIV, echoes of the strife between Archbishop Benavides and Governor-General Acuña, related also with the Chinese disturbances and the massacre of some 15,000 to 18,000 Chinese in Luzon in 1603. In consequence of this massacre and of the failure of the Spaniards to restore all the confiscated property of Chinese, a viceroy of China threatens in 1605 to come to Manila with a thousand junks and sweep the Spaniards out of the Orient. To his boast that his king governs all the land on which the moon and sun shine, Acuña answers that

the Spaniards have measured by palmos, and that very exactly, all the countries belonging to all the kings and lordships in the world. Since the Chinese have no commerce with foreign nations, it seems to them that there is no other country but their own, and that there is no higher greatness than theirs; but if he knew the power of some of the kings with whom my sovereign, the king of the Hespañas, carries on continual war, the whole of China would seem to him very small (p. 46).

We get also some hints in this volume of the Spanish efforts for the conversion of the Japanese, and some indications of why they failed, both in religious and commercial undertakings, in Japan. It is interesting to find the Council of the Indies saying in 1607 (p. 229): "It is well to keep the king of Japon friendly. . . . For if he were not so he would be the greatest enemy that could be feared, on account of the number and size of his realms, and the valor of the people therein, who are, beyond comparison, the bravest in all India."

Perhaps the most interesting of the documents presented in this volume (which are drawn mainly from the Seville archives, with a few also from the British Museum, the Simancas archives, the Royal Academy of History at Madrid, and the National Historical Archives at Madrid) is the account of the various expeditions in 1591 and 1607-1608 to Tuy, land of the head-hunters of Northern Luzon, through the very regions which a recent "explorer", A. H. Savage Landor, has described as if he were the first white man to see them. The editors' note about the Igor-

rotes (p. 302) contains some errors (drawn from Blumentritt and such careless writers as Foreman and Sawyer) which show the present unsatisfactory state of knowledge about Philippine ethnology.

Of great value also is the document drawn up in 1608 showing the annual receipts and expenditures of the Philippine government, revealing a total expenditure of 255,000 pesos, leaving a deficit of 135,000 pesos. This was covered apparently by the annual remittances (later known as *situados*) from the treasury of the viceroyalty of New Spain (Mexico). A note on page 247 recites Professor E. G. Bourne's statement (in the introduction to this series) that the annual deficit of the Philippines, as of other Spanish colonies, was made up by the treasury of Mexico; but the statement of the English traveler Bowring (1859) is also given, to the effect that the Philippines generally made annual contributions to Spain in excess of the *situados*. The same matter is more fully explained in Felipe Govantes's *Compendio de la Historia de Filipinas* (Manila, 1877), appendix 23, where it is stated that the export dues on goods sent from Manila to Spain (through America) were collected at Acapulco, and turned into the treasury of Mexico, which in turn supplied that of Manila with the amount necessary to make up its annual "deficit". (See T. H. Pardo de Tavera's *Biblioteca Filipina*, 193.) Before accepting the figures given by Humboldt, who did not take into account the curious Spanish restrictions on the commerce of her American and Philippine colonies, it is necessary to have the data regarding the Philippine trade and the duties collected on it. It was thus that Roscher was led astray in his *Kolonien, Kolonialpolitik und Auswanderung*, the chapter of which on the Spanish colonial system has recently been published by Professor Bourne, who seems to have followed Roscher in this matter of colonial revenues. The whole question will bear careful investigation, but the never exact system of Spanish accounts renders precision in this respect difficult. After Mexico became independent and direct intercourse between Spain and the Philippines was established, the latter colony furnished the mother-country, during some years at least, with a surplus. It is also to be taken into account that the goods of Spain had free entry into the islands.

This very volume produces (p. 216) the following argument in the Spanish Council of State, the question being the restriction or abolition of Philippine trade with China and with Mexico: "The preservation of the Indias consisted in this, that, through their need of articles which are not produced there, they always depend upon this country [Spain]; and it would be the means of losing them if their wants could be supplied elsewhere."

Volume XV is nearly all taken up by seven of the eight chapters of Doctor Antonio de Morga's *Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas* (Mexico, 1609), the most valuable of the early sources on Philippine history and the customs of the natives. Chapter VIII, which will be reproduced in the succeeding volume, is of the greatest interest, because of its observations upon the natives' laws and customs, their conversion, etc. These seven chapters

contain the Philippine history from 1565 to 1603, producing entire many documents of interest covering the years of de Morga's official service in the islands. The editors have used the copy belonging to Harvard University, and have drawn freely on the annotations of José Rizal in the Paris reprint of 1890, also to some extent on those of Henry E. J. Stanley's English translation (London, 1868). They append also summaries of Thomas Candish's expedition and of early Dutch voyages to the East Indies. These volumes contain some interesting reproductions of early Dutch prints of vessels and of the port of Acapulco.

JAMES A. LE ROY.

Two Centuries of Costume in America. By ALICE MORSE EARLE. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1903. Two vols., pp. xx, 388; xxiii, 389-824.)

HOWEVER eager one is to come into Alice Morse Earle's kingdom of colonial daily life lore as a visitor, critics might well be loath to come if experience had not shown that much of their criticism is likely to be favorable. In her studies of colonial institutions, whether of homes, taverns, gardens, amusements, or dress, Mrs. Earle has brought many byways into the view of students of American history. If any warrant for such a work as this must be produced before a testy historian will deign to examine its pages or attest its value, Mrs. Earle has been forehanded enough to supply it in her quotations from letters, orders, and diaries of men like Governor John Winthrop and George Washington, who are shown to have considered no detail of dress too trivial for attention. Both of these men gave abundant evidence that they agreed with Pepys's entry in his diary: "For Clothes I perceive more and more every day is a great matter". Mrs. Earle has, however, realized relative values and kept the perspective true, and has comprehended how much knowledge of contemporary general history is required to understand the details of the dress of one locality or age. This gives dignity to the work, which can be stamped as a worthy piece of historical research. By mentioning frequently her great-great-grandmother or great-aunts as owning the articles of dress she describes, Mrs. Earle has added personal interest without making the book degenerate into a glorification of her ancestors. And though we can read a romance between the lines here and there, fully conscious that she has felt it too, the printed text is a thoroughly reliable piece of historical work.

A list of the possible and probable uses of this book includes the study not only of the history but of the literature and art of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its use will be as a handbook or dictionary, helping the student in the interpretation of details. Of course novelists and poets could not give in their narrative or verse the details which on second thoughts the reader wants to know. Scott never clogged his novels with foot-notes. In his *Woodstock*, the vivid picture of the seventeenth-century Commonwealth affairs, where parsons in blue